Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 57 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1792. [Whole No. 379.]

The following Tables are connected with the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Redemption of the Public Debt—published in our last Gazette.

A

TABLE shewing the effect of a sum annually created, equal to the interest of the sum to be redeemed within each year, for a period of nine years, commencing from the first of January, 1793—on the supposition that the interest on the sum annually redeemed be invested, as it is liberated, in the purchase of 6 per cent. stock, at the price of 22 shillings on the pound.

Periods of Redemption.		*Sums annually redeemable.*	*Interest annually liberated.*	*Sums annually purchased.*
		Dollars. Cents.	*Dollars. Cents.*	*Dollars. Cents.*
January 1st,	1794	550,000	33,000	291,172 04
ditto	1795	583,000	34,980	262,523 05
ditto	1796	617,980	37,078 80	231,916 56
ditto	1797	655,058 80	39,303 52	199,233 86
ditto	1798	694,362 33	41,661 73	164,349 20
ditto	1799	736,024 07	44,161 44	127,129 15
ditto	1800	780,185 52	46,811 13	87,432 33
ditto	1801	826,996 65	49,619 79	45,108 90
ditto	1802	1,126,616 44	67,596 98	61 451 28
Interest on debt paid in & purchased.			65,000	5735,520 70
			459,212 82	2043,837 07

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1792.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

B

TABLE exhibiting a view of the proposed Plan of Redemption.

Periods of Redemption or payments.		*Sums redeemable.*	*Temporary Loans. Times of Reimbursment.*	*Years duration.*	*Amount of sums borrowed, with compound interest to the respective periods of reimbursement.*	*Years when annuities begin to accrue.*	*Years annuities.*	*Annuities.*
		Dols. Cts.			*Dols. Cts.*			*Dols. Cts.*
January 1st,	1794	550,000	Jan. 1st, 1799	5	731,054	1793	6	109199 06
ditto	1795	583,000	ditto 1800	5	744,071 24	1794	6	169,391 60
ditto	1796	617,980	ditto 1801	5	788,715 51	1795	6	115,955 17
ditto	1797	655,058 80	ditto 1802	5	836,038 44	1796	6	122,912 48
ditto	1798	694,362 33	ditto 1802	4	843,097 41	1797	5	152,743 12
ditto	1799	736,024 07	ditto 1802	3	852,071 46	1798	4	107,680 20
ditto	1800	780,185 52	ditto 1802	2	860,154 53	1799	3	272,848 38
ditto	1801	826,996 65	ditto 1802	1	868,346 48	1800	2	423,583 64
ditto	1802	1,126,616 44						
Total Sums redeemed by 2d Jan 1803,		6,570,923 81						

N. B. All the Calculations in this Table, proceed upon a Rate of 5 per cent. Interest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1792.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

C

Mode of Constituting the proposed Annuities.

		Dolls. Cts.
1793. Surplus dividend of the bank stock, beyond the interest which will be payable, estimated at	60,000	
Tax	43,199. 06	
		103,199. 06
1794. Tax		109,391. 60
1795. Tax		115,955. 17
1796. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	20,000	
Tax	102,912. 48	
		122,192. 48
1797. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	50,000	
Tax	102,743. 12	
		152,743. 12
1798. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	90,000	
Tax	107,680. 20	
		197,680. 20
1799. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	60,000	
Annuity of the first year now liberated by reimbursement of the 1st loan	103,199. 06	
Tax	109,649. 32	
		272,848. 38
1800. Part of annual interest converted into annuity	220,000	
Annuity of second year now liberated by reimbursement of the 2d loan	109,391. 60	
Part of arrears of interst to be applied for balance of annuity this year	94,192. 04	
		423.583. 64

But a supplementary provision will be to be made for the 2d year, equal to the sum of 94,192 dollars and four cents, as the fund in that particular is not annual. This may also arise from the arrears of interest.

The payment to be made on the 1st of January 1802, may proceed from the following funds.

Amount of annuity of 3d year liberated by reimbursement of the 3d loan		
Unappropriated arrears of interest	115,955. 17	
Temporary loan	200,000	
	810,661. 27	
		1,126,616. 44

Treasury Department, *November 30th*, 1792.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

D

View of Redeeming Fund, to and upon the 1st January, 1802.

Interest which will have been liberated by purchases and payments into the Treasury, exclusive of redemptions, according to the proposed plan,						*Dols. Cts.*
Jan. 1st, 1794, by redemption	of	550,000	dols. rate 6 per cent.			65,000
ditto 1795, by ditto	of	583,000	at ditto	-		33,000
ditto 1796, by ditto	of	617,980	ditto	-		34,980
ditto 1797, by ditto	of	655,058. 80	ditto	-		37,078. 80
ditto 1798, by ditto	of	694,362. 33	ditto	-		39,303. 52
ditto 1799, by ditto	of	736,024. 07	ditto	-		41,651. 73
ditto 1800, by ditto	of	780,185. 52	ditto	-		44,161. 44
ditto 1801, by ditto	of	826,996. 65	ditto	-		46.811. 13
ditto 1802, by ditto	of	1,126,616. 44	ditto	-		49.619. 79
						67,596. 98
						459,273. 39

Taxes which will have been laid.			
1793	dollars	43,199. 6	
1794	—	199,391. 60	
1795	—	115,955. 17	
1796	—	102,912. 48	
1797	—	102,743. 12	
1798	—	107,680. 20	
1799	—	109,649. 32	
		691.530. 95	
Surplus dividend of bank stock beyond the interest which will be payable out of it		60,000	
	Dollars	1,210,744. 34	

Amount of Interest converted into Annuities.		
1796	dollars	20,009
1797	—	50,000
1798	—	90.000
1800	—	220,000
Annual sum at the end of 1800		380,000 dollars

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1792.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

EDUCATION.

AN EXTRACT.

A FEW men of wit, who, in a long intercourse with the fashionable world, had probably forgotten that little knowledge of the ancient languages and authors, which they had acquired at school, have endeavored to bring into discredit the prevailing mode of education, which devotes much time to the study of Grecian and Roman literature. Possessed of natural parts, they have perhaps, besides, enjoyed all those advantages of good company and extensive commerce with the living world, which both excite, and give occasion to display, great abilities. They became, therefore, distinguished characters in their time, though their solid attainments were few, and greatly defective. But, whatever figure they made, they would have shone with still greater lustre, if they had retained a tincture of that elegance and liberality of sentiment, which the mind acquires by a study of the classics, and which contributes more to form the true gentleman, than the substituted ornaments of modern affectation.

The example of these illustrious, but superficial personages, has induced every prater, who has been taught to lisp broken French, and dance a minuet, to laugh at the lubberly boy, as he calls him, who spends a dozen years at school, in learning Greek and Latin. He unfairly represents this time, as spent in acquiring the languages alone; ignorant that a taste is often formed in it for those authors, who are able to furnish the purest and the most elegant pleasures during the remainder of life.

The pert vivacity of assured ignorance has often persuaded the fond mother to discard the tutor for the dancing master; to be more solicitous that the hopes of the family, the heir, perhaps, to a title, an estate, and even a share of legislation, should be taught to hold up his head, than be furnished with those ideas and principles, which would render him truly happy in himself, and an honor and advantage to his friends and to his country.

Even among those who are fully sensible of the necessity of improving the beauties of the mind, as well as the graces of the person, there prevails a predilection for modern languages and modern literature to the exclusion of the ancient. In the idea of these, a sufficient stock of historical knowledge is to be gained by an attention to the events of the two or three last centuries; and a sufficient acquaintance with philosophy and polite learning, from a perusal of the writers of France and Italy. Collections of letters and state papers, and the epigrammatic narratives of the historian of Verney, are to supply the place of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Livy. Ariosto, Tasso, and Boileau, are to be read in preference to Homer, Virgil, and Horace; and the works of Voltaire alone, to be substituted in the place of all the poetry, all the philosophy, and all the history that ever has been written. In consequence of these mistaken notions, our great grammar schools, which have produced so many ornaments of human nature, are exploded by many, as the seats of illiberal manners and of antiquated learning.

With respect to the charge that illiberal manners are the disgraceful characteristics of boys educated in grammar schools, I must confess I am pleased with the natural simplicity of that age of sprightliness and inexperience; nor do I know a sight more truly ridiculous, than that of a boy of fourteen affecting the graces, and behaving among his superiors in age and attainments, with all the disgusting ease of self-sufficiency.

The same natural good sense which makes the boy act in character, will teach the man a manly behavior. And I believe every judicious person had rather see his son, while very young, partaking in the noisy mirth of his school fellows, than bowing and grinning in the insipid circle of a card party.

With respect to the other charge, that a learned education is a little out of fashion in some polite circles, we confess and lament that it is true. But though we allow fashion to dictate without controul the exact dimensions of a buckle or a head dress; yet a regard for the honor and happiness of human nature, induces us to dispute her sovereign authority in those things, on which depend the manners and sentiments of a rising generation.

If, however, it is granted, that the true gentleman, that is, the man of enlarged notions and polished taste, cannot, by any method of education, be so well formed, as by the classical; yet it by no means follows, that those whose happiness must, in a great measure depend on less comprehensive views of men and things, should be instructed in the same mode. The time that is usually spent in Lilly's grammar, and in acquiring just so much knowledge of the Latin language as may inspire a young man with vanity, but which cannot enable him to enter into the spirit of the author, is certainly ill bestowed. He who is designed for the common walks of life, had much better be reading Wingate's arithmetic than Cordery's colloquies, and learning the rule of three than the rules of syntax.

Mode of breaking Steers to the draft in a few days.

LET the farmer carefully yoke his Steers in a close yard or stable, and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke, so that they will eat their food, when yoked, which will be in the course of a day. Let them again be yoked the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen fastened before them; in which state let them stand until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, and the next day the Steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before them as usual, and let them be fastened to a waggon or any other carriage; they fearing the carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. The above process will never fail of producing good working oxen.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

By an arrival at Newport, we have received the following interesting Advices.

BELFAST, October 10.

We have more than once stated it as our opinion, that IRELAND is deeply involved in the progress of Liberty in France—and not only Ireland, but the WHOLE WORLD. It is therefore with much satisfaction we now announce the defeat of *despotism*, in the flight of that *redoubtable Hero* the Duke of Brunswick, who the day before his disgrace, had the audacity to renew his bravados, threatening destruction to a whole people, merely because they had thought proper to BETTER THEIR CONDITION!—May such a cause ever meet a similar fate.

Letter from General DUMOURIER.

"*Saint Manehould, Oct.* 1.

"At length, my dear SERVAN, what I expected and predicted in my letters has taken place. The Prussians are in full retreat. The brave *Buernonville*, who has been stiled, '*The French Ajax*' has taken from them during the two last days, *more than four hundred men, fifty waggons, and above two hundred horses.* All the prisoners and deserters agree, that this army is exhausted by famine, fatigue, and the bloody flux.—The enemy decamp every night, and march only two leagues in the 24 hours to cover their baggage and heavy artillery.

"I have sent a reinforcement to *Buernonville*, who has more than 20,000 men, and *who will never quit them till he has exterminated them.—To give the finishing blow to this business I shall join him in person.*

"I have sent you some copies of my negociation, which I have caused to be printed, because the commander of an army of freemen, ought to suffer no suspicions to exist respecting his conduct with the enemy. I think that the present circumstance will deliver us from the scourge of war; and as I told you before, if I remember right, I hope, provided you have confidence in me, to establish my winter quarters at Brussels. You may therefore assure the August Assembly of the sovereign people, that I shall never seek for repose, until it shall be put out of the power of tyrants to do us any hurt—I embrace you.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

LONDON, October 6.

Two letters, one from the Commissioners sent to the Camp at Chalons, and another from Gen. Dumourier, were read in the convention, stating, that the enemy continued to retreat, and that the road behind them was strewed with dead bodies. On visiting the camp, which they had quitted, 300 horses were found dead and *half eaten*.

These letters farther stated that there were 8000 sick in the Hospital General at Grand Pre, and 5000 at Verdun. Gen. Dumourier was of opinion that the enemy could neither winter at Verdun nor Longwy, and that they would effect their retreat through Luxemburgh.

BY THE
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES
of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information, that certain lawless and wicked persons, of the western frontier, in the state of Georgia, did lately invade, burn and destroy, a town belonging to the Cherokee nation, altho' in amity with the United States, and put to death several Indians of that nation; and whereas such outrageous conduct not only violates the rights of humanity, but also endangers the public peace; and it highly becomes the honor and good faith of the United States, to pursue all legal means for the punishment of those attrocious offenders;—I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting all the citizens of the United States, and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavors, to apprehend and bring those offenders to justice. And I do moreover offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for each and every of the above-named persons who shall be so apprehended and bro't to justice, and shall be proved to have assumed or exercised any command or authority among the perpetrators of the crimes aforesaid, at the time of committing the same.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the Seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
TH. JEFFERSON.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		20/3
3 per Cents,		12/
Deferred,		12/6
Full shares Bank U. S.	36	per cent prem.
¼ shares,	46	

Domestic Articles.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 28.

On Monday last, agreeably to notification in the Essex Journal of the 21st inst. the Bridge over Merrimack-River, between the towns of Salisbury and Newbury, was opened for the use of the public; the day before which, a ship of 350 tons passed under the great arch, which is by far the largest on this continent.

Essex Merrimack-Bridge contains upwards of six thousand tons of timber; and is formed of several arches and solid piers, the dimensions of which are as follow, viz.

	Feet.
Abutment on the Salisbury-shore,	124
Water-Course,	50
Pier,	45
Water-Course,	60
Pier,	50
Draw,	40
Pier,	50
Arch,	113
Abutment on the N. shore of Deer-Island,	60
Abutment on the south shore of ditto,	93
Arch,	160
Abutment on the Newbury-shore,	185
Whole length of the bridge,	1030
Width of the bridge,	34
Average depth of water at common high-water-market,	30
Heighth of arch between Newbury and Deer-Island, above common high-water mark,	37
Heighth of Abutments above common high-water-mark,	30

The inhabitants of Newburyport, and the community at large, may with propriety be congratulated on the completion of this very valuable public convenience; which, while it furnishes one, among many evidences of the flourishing state of our country, reflects much honor on the proprietors, as well as those who with so much spirit have executed it. When it is considered that this bridge has been built, under the prospect of advantages much less encouraging than any which have been granted by the legislature to undertakings of a similar kind; that, from unforeseen circumstances in the execution, the expense has arisen to nearly twice the sum at which it was calculated, and that the whole has been effected in the short space of seven months, and in a stile far exceeding any thing of the kind hitherto essayed in this country, it will be acknowledged that too much can hardly be said of the liberality and perseverance of the proprietors, or of the ingenuity and industry of the artificers.

The two large arches of this bridge were executed from a model invented by Mr. Timothy Palmer, an ingenious house-wright of this town) & appear to unite elegance, strength and firmness, beyond the most sanguine expectation.

To the grateful acknowledgements of the proprietors, unanimously presented to Capt. Wm. Coombs, President of the board of directors, the public have, with united voice, added their zealous applause, for his unwearied personal attention to this undertaking, through its whole progress.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.

Judge Hosmer of Ontario county, arrived in this city on Saturday last, from the Genesee country, and has been so obliging as to communicate to us the important and highly interesting intelligence of a truce having been concluded between the hostile Indians and the United States, on which we take the liberty of felicitating our countrymen.

He says, the chiefs of the Six Nations, deputed and commissioned by the President of the United States on a mission to the hostile tribes, assembled in council at the Miami village, are returned home, having happily succeeded in bringing about a cessation of arms between the said Indians and the United States—to continue till the spring of 1793; and that, in the interim, they are ready and willing to enter into negociations with commissioners, on the part of Congress, for bringing about and establishing a firm and lasting peace with the United States.

The said chiefs add, that the Indians at the council, contrary to their most sanguine expectations, received them with a great deal of cordiality, stiling them their elder brothers, and treating them as such in the most courtly & friendly manner; and that they paid every possible degree of respect and attention to the talks which were delivered them from the President of the United States.

The above information was received in the Genesee settlement (as might well be expected) with the highest degree of satisfaction; and it has already given a new spring to the spirit of improvement, as well as to all kinds of business in that new and flourishing part of the union.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday December 12.

A letter was received from the Secretary of War, enclosing, pursuant to orders from the President of the United States, a statement of the items on which the sum specified for contingencies, particularly of articles called conjectural, in the War Department, is founded—this being read, was referred to the committee of the whole on the general estimate of appropriations for the year 1793.

Mr, Muhlenberg presented the memorial of Moses Young, praying compensation for services performed, as secretary to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Laurens, while acting as foreign ministers, for which he has never received any allowance. This being read, on motion, it was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The petition of Samuel Forbes and others, praying compensation for services and sufferings during the late war, was read and laid on the table.

A memorial was read from sundry persons, holders of loan-office certificates, issued and received for money loaned to the United States, for the purpose of carrying on the war, between September 1777, and March 1778—praying payment of the interest in specie, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, agreeable to the stipulations expressed in said certificates. Laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons after some observations respecting the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States—and that provision must be made eventually for the balances which shall appear to be due—offered the following resolutions—which were taken into consideration immediately; read and referred to a committee of the whole on the first Monday in January next; viz.

That a loan to the amount of the balances which, upon a final settlement of accounts, shall be found due from the United States, to the individual States, be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the Loan-Offices in the respective States, to commence within months after the said balances shall be reported at the Treasury, and to continue open for the term of months, from the time of its commencement.

That the sums to be subscribed to such loan be payable in the principal, or interest of the certificates, or notes issued by any such of the said States, as, upon the final settlement of accounts, shall have a balance due to them, from the United States, and which shall have been liquidated to specie value prior to the day of last.

That every subscriber to the said loan shall be entitled, to certificates, according to the sum subscribed, of the like tenor and description, in the like proportions, and upon the like terms, as are specified, and directed, by the 15th and 16th sections of the act, entitled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," except that interest on such of the certificates subscribed to the said loan, as bear interest, shall be computed to the last day of the year 1793, inclusively, and that interest shall not begin to accrue, upon any of the certificates which shall be issued in lieu thereof, till the first day of January 1794.

That in all cases, where the sum subscribed in the evidences of the debt of any State, shall exceed the balance due to such State, the same shall be reduced (in equal proportions) to the sum actually due to such State.

One hundred copies of the above were ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the estimate of appropriations requisite for the year 1793.—Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The article for the defensive protection of the frontiers, was taken into consideration. The statement received this morning from the Secretary of war, reciting the items on which that article is founded, was read—It was then moved that the blank should be filled with 50,000 dollars, the sum which had been struck out. After some remarks on this motion, it was withdrawn. A motion was then made that the committee should rise and report progress—This motion was agreed to, and the committee rose accordingly and had leave to sit again.

The report of a select committee on the petition of Samuel Shaw, presented a few days since was read. This report was against granting the prayer of the petition. Laid on the table.

A report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Newark, praying compensation for an academy destroyed in said town during the late war, was read; which was in favour of the petition. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the bill to ascertain the fees demandable in cases of admiralty proceedings in the courts of the United States, and to amend, in part, the act for the government of seamen employed in the merchant's service—Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The committee proceeded thro' the discussion of the remaining sections of the bill—they agreed to sundry amendments—they then rose and reported progress,—and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 13.

Mr. Gregg took his seat this day.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House, That they have passed a bill, which originated in the House, entitled, An act to provide for the registering and recording of ships or vessels—with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a plan for the reduction of the public debt, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, was referred to a committee of the whole.

A motion for its being made the order of the day, this day week, was opposed. Mr. Murray objected to so early a day. The subject, said he, is important: the state of Maryland has a right to six votes in this House: it so happens, that four seats of the representation from that state, are vacant. He wished, therefore, that a more distant day may be appointed; as, in that case, it was highly probable, that state would be more fully represented. Other reasons for a more distant day, were urged by several gentlemen. This day fortnight was finally agreed to.

The House took into consideration the amendments by the committee of the whole to the coasting bill. They agreed to some of the amendments reported, with amendments; others were rejected. A clause was proposed to be added, requiring from the owners, or masters of vessels, a particular enumeration of all the goods, wares and merchandize transported in the several coasting vessels from time to time. This occasioned some debate: it was objected to as involving a great and unnecessary expence, without affording a corresponding benefit: as tending to obstruct the coasting trade, so as almost to destroy the same; it was said, it would be nugatory, being, in many cases, impracticable. The clause was supported, as conducive to information relative to the products & real consumptions of the several states; points, on which very different opinions were entertained: that the expence would not probably be more than the addition of one Clerk to the Treasury Department: that the duty would devolve on the collectors; and be a business of course, &c. The motion was at length withdrawn. Some verbal corrections were made in several sections; and then, by general consent, the bill was laid on the table, for further consideration.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for registering and recording of ships or vessels, were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Steele moved the following resolution:

That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, a return of all the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the regular establishment of the United States, specifying the regiments or corps to which they belong, and the time of their entering the service.

This motion was agreed to.

In committee of the whole, on the estimate of appropriations, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—The chairman observed, that the subject was before the committee without any specific proposition.

Mr. Kitchell moved, that the committee should rise and report the resolutions submitted some time since.

It being remarked that these resolutions were yet to be determined on, having never been reported to the House: they were again read: and then a motion for the committee to rise and report, was made, and agreed to. The committee accordingly rose and reported the resolutions, which were taken into consideration by the House. The items of the estimate were again recited——the sum in the estimate for the support and expences of the loan-offices, occasioned considerable conversation—the accounts of the several loan-offices were again called for; that from the officer at New-York being read, it was remarked that the amount of this account exceeded that of Pennsylvania, and indeed of all the other accounts. This disparity, it was said, was very extraordinary, and did not appear to be accompanied with any sufficient reasons, for so great a difference; and though the accounts had been settled by the proper officers of the Treasury, yet that they were liable to be revised by the House.

Some remarks in opposition were made.

The question on agreeing to the sum reported in the estimate for the loan offices was carried in the affirmative.

The House having proceeded through the items included in the several resolutions,—

A motion was made and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill in conformity thereto. And

Messrs. Lawrance, Baldwin. Smith N. H, Steele and Giles were appointed.

A motion that the estimate of contingencies received from the War department, with the other papers relative to the estimate of appropriations be referred to the select committee was, after some debate, superceded by a motion to adjourn.

FRIDAY, December 14.

Mr. W. Smith, of the committee to whom were referred sundry petitions from invalids—also the letter from the judges of the circuit court of the district of the state of N. Carolina, brought in a report—which was read—This report proposes a repeal of the several

sections in the law passed last session, enjoining certain duties on the judges of the circuit courts, respecting invalids—and details a substitute in lieu of the provisions contained in the same, more competent to the benevolent and general purposes intended by said act.—This report was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole for the last Monday in December. Interim, 100 copies to be printed.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, enclosing a report containing lists of the names of persons returned as invalids by the several judges of the circuit courts, to the War-Office—with an account of the circumstances attending the several cases. This report being read, was referred to the committee of the whole on the last Monday of the present month.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, two preceding reports from the Secretary of War, on the same subject, were referred to the same committee.

Mr. Livermore brought in a report on the petition of the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, praying to be exempted from the charge of a re-survey of their lands. This report was in favor of the prayer of the petition—read, and laid on the table.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for the registering and recording of ships or vessels, were taken into consideration. The first, second and third amendments were agreed to. The fourth amendment was to strike out the 17th section of the bill, which was designed to guard effectually against collusion in regard to American vessels—it having been ascertained that impositions in this respect had been practised with success. The amendment of the Senate was objected to—it was said it left the door still open to the owners of foreign vessels to evade payment of foreign tonnage. Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Parker and Mr. Madison, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Fitzsimons appeared to be partially in favor of the amendment—he observed that there was no clause in the British navigation law, equally rigid with that proposed in the bill, and which the Senate have objected to—He observed that the policy of such restrictions as went to discourage the building of vessels in the United States, may well be doubted—but though he was not perfectly satisfied with the clause in the bill, yet he should not vote to concur with the Senate.—Mr. W. Smith said he agreed with the gentlemen from Pennsylvania in his remarks, but should draw a very different conclusion—and should therefore be in favor of concurring with the Senate—but if the House should not be disposed to concur, he enquired whether the proposal to strike out the clause could not be adopted, without agreeing to the substitute?—Mr. Barnwell was in favor of concurring with the Senate.—Mr. Parker opposed the amendment—he said the operation of the proposed clause from the Senate, might tend to encrease the building of American vessels, but would most certainly tend to the injury of the mercantile interest in general—The collusions alluded to by several gentlemen, he observed, had undoubtedly taken place—and if there is not some effectual provision, like that in the bill, adopted, the commerce of the United States in a few years would be transferred to foreigners altogether. Mr. Madison was opposed to the amendment—he added a few remarks corroborative of the sentiments delivered by Mr. Parker—and then the question being put, the amendment of the Senate was disagreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House, that the Senate have passed a bill in addition to, and for altering the act for extending the time allowed for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states—This bill was read, and laid on the table.

A motion being made for the House to go into a committee of the whole on the confidential message from the President of the United States—Mr. Sedgwick took the chair, and the doors of the gallery were shut.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

Tuesday last the beautiful ship America, commanded by Capt. William Howel, sailed from New-York for Bombay and China. It is said near one hundred thousand specie dollars have taken their departure in this ship.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 20th ultimo, an engrossed bill for establishing a Bank in the town of Alexandria, was read the third time, and the blanks therein filled up; and the question being put, that the said bill do pass, it was resolved in the affirmative, ayes 71, noes 58. On a motion made, it was ordered, that the names of the ayes and noes, on the foregoing question, be inserted in the journal. Ordered that Mr. West do carry the bill to the Senate. The stock is to consist of 750 shares, of 200 dollars each.

Tuesday the 27th ult. in the House of Delegates of Virginia, was read the first time, a bill for the establishment of a Bank in the city of Richmond.

The Hon. CHARLES CARROLL, Senator of the United States, from the state of Maryland, having resigned, the Hon. RICHARD POTTS has been elected to fill the vacancy.

A correspondent observes, that the hint thrown out in a late number of the Mail, respecting a supply of grain for our allies at Marseilles, is indicative of the benevolence and patriotism of the writer; as such, it must meet the approbation of all good men.

The hint, however, is susceptible of improvement: it is reported that the rise in the price of grain will operate so advantageously for the planters and farmers in the southern states, where the crops have been very great, and are principally on hand, particularly in the ancient dominion, that the circumstance will make a difference of a million of dollars in favor of that state. Now, Mr. Printer, if your correspondent had extended his idea to that state, probably his own, and had proposed an association *there* to guard against the avaricious practices of mercantile monopolizers, similar to that suggested with so much candor, for this city, I think his plan would have been more compleat as well as more uniform.—But, in order to be *perfectly* consistent, he ought to have gone to the fountain head of supplies, and warned *some persons*, if any such there were, to be thus warned, against the extortion of the farmers, the original holders of the article; for it may very rationally be supposed, that these will be very naturally disposed to avail themselves of an advantage which does not occur every day. *Mail.*

From the St. Christopher Royal Gazette, Nov. 1.

We are informed, that his Excellency, having dispatched his Majesty's frigate Perseus to Martinico, with a very spirited representation of the piratical insult offered to the British flag by the Sieur Malvaut, addressed to Sieur de Riviere, commanding the station of the French leeward islands, that officer has attempted to palliate and justify the conduct of the Sieur Malvaut, and has refused to give up the Flute, she being, as he pretends, a King's vessel ran away with by Monsieur de la Carriere, who, with the troops under his command, have come to these islands to spread the discord which ravaged St. Domingo, and was a fit commanding officer for men detached from a body that were now laying their sacrilegious hands on the King, and had declared the same animosity to all Kings; pretending also, that the Flute was too leaky to venture to sea, and offering to send two transports to conduct the banditti to any part of the world they think proper to go, provided they leave these seas, threatening at the same time to watch them narrowly with his squadron. His Excellency does not mean to accept of the offer of the two transports, but intends hiring a vessel, which, added to the ships they have now here, will be able to convey them to any port they please.

Mr. Malvaut, we are told, now denies his having sent any challenge to Captain Byron, previous to his being captured by that gentleman.

Among other attributes which Mr. de Riviere bestowed on Capt. Malvaut, to decorate his conduct, he says M. Malvaut is distinguished by his birth, which we are informed is strictly true, as he has a strong dash of coloured blood in his veins.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, October 17, 172

"I send you a few of our city Gazettes—you will find little worth notice in them, this being the most recluse corner of all America for intelligence, at least during two thirds of the year; and besides, the abject ignorance and moral servitude of the majority of the inhabitants (Canadians) afford little room or badly recompence any efforts to render newspapers useful or interesting; for it is no less true, though it may appear incredible that of upwards of fifty thousand families, in lower Canada, not five hundred read public newspapers, or in fact read any thing at all. It is thus education, that first and greatest interest of society is neglected in this moral antipode of the United States, and you know it is impossible that printing should flourish, where education is so neglected."

The committee appointed to arrange the subject-matter of the Governor's speech to both houses of the Legislature, and to report thereon, the objects which require the immediate attention of the Legislature, made the following report on Tuesday last.

1. That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the defence of the frontiers against the incursions of the Indians, and to make provision for the expences which may be incurred on this score.

2. The act of the United States for regulating the Militia of this state, and proper arrangements to enforce it.

3. The state of the finances of the State, and proper steps necessary to be taken in arranging the same, and in the disposal of the public monies lying inactive in the public treasury.

4. To bring in a bill for securing the speedy collection of arrearages of taxes, out standing.

5. Arrangements necessary to be made in the offices of accounts, and land-office, and in the establishment and collection of marriage and tavern licences.

6. To take into consideration the salaries of the judiciary of the court of Common Pleas, at present reported to be too small to command the attendance of the justices of the court.

7. The necessary regulations for securing to ship builders and other persons employed in the equipment, payment of their demands on the vessels and furniture by them built or equipped.

8. Suitable provision for public schools and seminaries of learning.

9. A revision and reform of the office of the Wardens of the ports connected with proper regulations as to the Pilots belonging thereto.

10. Proper arrangements in the health office, and establishment of a marine hospital.

11. Arrangements necessary to be adopted as to the act concerning the claimants of donation lands.

12. Suitable provision for the expences of government, discharge of public certificates, perfecting the house intended for the use of the President of the United States, and other contingent expences.

13. The enumeration of taxable inhabitants, agreeably to the constitution of the state.

14. Renewal of the bankrupt law of this state, to have effect until Congress provide general regulations on that subject.

15. That a committee be appointed to take into consideration such acts as expire and require renewal, such as that for regulating the export of pot and pearl-ash, for transferring the power of the Supreme executive Council to the present Executive, and as to the fisheries in the river Codorus.—and

16. That the house take order as to the disposal of the maps of this state, drawn and deposited by Reading Howell.

ANSWER of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES to the GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

THE continuance and encrease of general prosperity, the honorable discharge of our pecuniary engagements, and the extensive progress of public and private improvements, throughout the Commonwealth, whilst they afford to our fellow citizens the strongest evidence of the wisdom of our political institutions, must also impress their minds with the most favorable sentiments towards those from whose virtue and ability in the administration of government, the principles of our constitution, and the mandates of our laws, derive their fullest and most beneficial operations.

We join you in lamenting that in any part of the Union, unwarrantable opposition has been made to the measures of a government founded on principles of equality and freedom, and brought into existence by the free and unbiassed voice of the people; but are at the same time happy to learn, that the result of your enquiries, how far the citizens of Pennsylvania have been concerned in any riotous or violent opposition, is, that you have found the instances of outrages but few, that the offenders have been generally prosecuted, and that in every case of a prosecution, legally supported, conviction and punishment have ensued.

Impressed with the necessity of a strict and faithful attention to our federal obligations, we assure you of our hearty concurrence in any legal measures which may be adopted, to allay the spirit of discontent, to cultivate the the means of harmony, to repress every species of unjustifiable opposition to the laws of the Union, and to excite merited confidence in the measures of the general government,

The remaining objects of your address shall receive an attention proportioned to their urgency and importance; in affording which, we shall proceed with confidence and alacrity, relying on the support of our constituents, and your aid and concurrence in every measure directed to the promotion of their happiness and prosperity.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Speaker.

It appears by letters from the State of Virginia, that the Electors there were unanimous in the choice of George Washington as President, and George Clinton as Vice-President of the United States.

The Electors of the State of Delaware were unanimous in the choice of George Washington and John Adams as President and Vice-President of the United States.

Letters from Boston and Providence received by yesterday's post, inform that the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, gave a unanimous vote for George Washington and John Adams.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Insurance Company of North-America, on the 11th instant, JOHN M. NESBITT, Esq. was elected President, and Mr. EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Abstract of Duties arising on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into the District of Alexandria, and on the Tonnage of Ships and Vessels—commencing the 1st day of January, and ending the 30th day of September, 1792, inclusive.

	Dols.	Cts.
Amount of duties on merchandise in the quarter ending the 31st day of March,	6185	90
Amount of duties on tonnage of vessels in said quarter,	404	64
Amount of duties on merchandise in the quarter ending the 30th day of June,	20602	19
Amount of duties on tonnage of vessels in said quarter,	1544	47
Amount of duties on merchandise in the quarter ending the 30th day of September,	30465	59
Amount of duties on tonnage of vessels in said quarter,	1213	88
Total amount of Dollars,	60416	67

The Value of Exports to Foreign Ports, for the same period of time, is as follows, viz.

	Dols.	Cts.
In the quarter ending the 31st of March,	81536	98
Ditto ending 30th June,	162692	30
Ditto ending 30th Sept.	99314	24
Total amount of Dollars,	343543	52

COMMUNICATIONS.

The late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, says a correspondent, excites various observations among the politicians of the day—some approve, others condemn—some *appear* to be pleased with the plan of reduction on account of its gradual operation—others are in favor of a more prompt and summary scheme—but as it is not, and never can be a question with a financier whether his propositions shall give *universal* satisfaction, it is as much as can be expected, if they meet with the approbation of a respectable majority.

It has been insinuated that the PEOPLE, considering the election of President and Vice-President of the United States as an object of small importance to their interests, have neglected to exercise their right of suffrage in choosing the electors of those officers—It appears to be a darling object with certain revilers of the *Form* of government which the PEOPLE of this country have adopted, to *sink*, and if possible wholly annihilate in the general estimation, the Presidential and Senatorial branches. The Senate, in particular, is continually held up to view in the most unfavorable light—It has been openly declared by some detached squads of these squibbing gentry, that the Senate is a useless body—and so with respect to a Vice-President—And as to the Chief Magistrate, the opinions sported by certain pretended friends to republicanism, are diametrically opposed to the existence of any such officer in the government—Such are the doctrines of those who, when they praise the PEOPLE—mean themselves.

The party writers have no resource in this dry time for matter of complaint, but to set up the old sing-song about the growth of monarchical principles and the distinction of republican and anti-republican parties. It is lamentable for them, as their whole business and delight is to find fault, that the conduct of government furnishes little occasion for their trade. The President, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the body of the citizens, expressly approve of what Congress has done; it only remains to shew what mischief the legislature, and those who support it *intend* to do. This is poor doings for the party—it is living on the wind, on the mere smell of the feast which they actually enjoy when government commits an error or suffers a misfortune.—However, if it were not for hope, the heart would break. Accordingly every effort is making to alarm the people with jealousies against government. They have tried to new vamp the worn-out story of a monarchy party—one would almost suppose there was a King kept concealed in a cage like the lion, and going to be let loose on the next market day to eat up our children. Yet the men against whom they would raise a clamor, as if they were plotters against liberty, are satisfied with the constitution—with the laws—and with the officers and servants of government—so that, according to these Solomons, the men who plot against the republican government we enjoy, are the satisfied men—the men whom these scribblers stigmatize because they are satisfied—and the true federalists—the true republican supporters of the constitution, and of the present order of things, are the uneasy and complaining party—those who rid and wrote over the whole Continent, first to prevent the adoption of the constitution, then to prevent federal men being chosen, and finally to make the laws for carrying the constitution into effect, odious and feeble—these are the only worthy candidates for power and trust—these are the only republicans whom the people can place confidence in for securing our free constitution against the monarchy-men. It seems as if these writers had lost all respect for the sense of our citizens, when they rely on the success of certain sounds to make them forget their established federal principles, and all that they have seen of the pernicious schemes of the party. They cry Monarchy and Aristocracy, expecting that, like the cry of fire, it will always make some disturbance when nothing else will. They treat the people as if any empty sound would have the effect to rouse them.—It is said the keepers of bees, by striking on a warming-pan, put the whole hive into commotion. But the whole history of America, as well as the constitution which the people adopted on sober reflection, ought to have made them better acquainted with the character of our citizens, whom they insult, when they attempt by such shallow and stale tricks to deceive and inflame them.

It is nearly two years since the public confidence in some of the most distinguished patriots of our country began to be assailed, by the publication of the most impudent, indecent and slanderous attacks from the pens of envy and malice.—It is said, "no fair appeal has been made to the public on the comparative merits of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clinton." That no *fair* appeal has been made, is abundantly evident; but that the most unremitted endeavors were used, and the most *unfair* means resorted to, to prejudice the public mind against the Vice-President, all America bears witness. Happy for our country's honor, freedom and happiness, it appears, that the business has turned out directly the reverse of what was intended. So true it is, that tho' there is no end to be expected to the clamors of a party spirit—yet a lying tongue is but for a moment.

☞ "CATULLUS" *was not received in season for this day's Gazette, but shall appear in our next.*

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. eptf

Soon will be published,

THE *SYSTEM* OF

Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the Debates of Congress. A system so easy, that any man, of ordinary capacity, may clearly comprehend it in half an hour, and soon practise it, in its fullest extent, without any further instruction, than what will be conveyed in a few pages,—the whole ART being comprised in *eighteen simple characters*, without any of those perplexing, arbitrary marks, with which the learners of other systems are obliged to burden their memory, and embarrass their practice.

Price, to Subscribers, *One Dollar*—to Non-Subscribers, a *Dollar and half*.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Rice, Booksellers, Market-street, and by

JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street.

Half a Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Between William Shipley Complainant, John Meng and others Defendants. } *December 1st*, 1792. In the high Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey.

Present,

His Excellency the Chancellor.

THE Complainant having filed his bill of Complaint against the Defendants in the month of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and in the said Bill of Complaint did among other things set forth that the said Complainant being seized in his Demesne as of fee of and in a certain Tract of Land, said to contain nine hundred and thirty acres, situate, lying and being in the township of Hardwick in the county of Sussex in the State of New-Jersey, did on the first of March seventeen hundred and eighty-five, bargain sell and convey the same in fee simple unto John Meng and John Henderson of the city of Philadelphia, William Goodwin and John Town, for the consideration of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds in Gold or Silver—That on the fifth day of the same month of March the said feoffees above named did execute unto the said William Shipley a Deed of Mortgage in fee simple of the said Tract of Land to secure the payment of the said sixteen hundred pounds, with the lawful interest which might thereon accrue—That in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six the said John Meng and William Goodwin did become Bankrupts within the intent and meaning of the acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and such proceedings were had against them that in the same month they were duly declared Bankrupts; and that they the said John Meng and William Goodwin did in some short time afterwards convey and transfer all their estate both real and personal, and particularly all their right and title to the premises above mentioned to John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins all of the city of Philadelphia, subject to the Mortgage aforesaid given to the said Complainant—That the said John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins soon after bargained, sold and conveyed all their Right and Title of and in the said Tract of Land unto Benjamin Town of the city of Philadelphia, and John Town, subject to the Mortgage aforesaid—That on the eighteenth day of October seventeen hundred and eighty-five, the said John Town and Benjamin Town did execute another Mortgage to the said William Shipley for securing the payment of twelve hundred pounds in certain installments—That in the month of January seventeen hundred and eighty-six, John Town did bargain and sell in fee simple all his Right and Title to the said premises, to the said Benjamin Town, subject to the Mortgages aforesaid—That in the month of February seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, the said Benjamin Town did convey all his Right and Title to the said premises, to John Field and Curtis Clay of the city of Philadelphia, upon certain Trusts unknown to the Complainant—That the said Benjamin Town soon after became Bankrupt, and in pursuance of the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did convey all his estate real and personal to a certain Robert Ralston—That John Henderson did also in the month of September seventeen hundred and eighty-seven become a Bankrupt, and under the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did assign and convey all his estate real and personal to David Lenox, George Hughes, Matthew Clarkson, Peter Baynton and Richard Bache—And the Complainant doth in and by his said Bill, pray that those having Right to the said Estate may be decreed to pay him what is due on the said Mortgages, or that the equity of Redemption be foreclosed by the Decree of this Court.

And now upon opening this matter this day by Richard Stockton, Esquire, being of the complainants counsel—it appearing to the Court that the said defendants do reside in the State of Pennsylvania, without the jurisdiction of this Court; and it appearing further to this Court that writs of subpœna have been taken out according to the course of this Court, that the said writs of subpœna have been duly served upon the said several Defendants upwards of one year from this day; and that none of the said Defendants have caused his or their appearance to be entered in this Court to the suit of the said Complainant: It is therefore ordered by his Excellency the Chancellor, that the said Defendants do cause their appearance to be entered to the suit of the above Complainant according to the rules of this Court in two months from this day, or that the Plaintiffs bill be taken pro confesso agreeably to the directions of the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.—The Complainant giving notice and making publication of this rule as in and by the said act of the Legislature is provided.

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Chancellor.*

December 1st, 1792.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1792.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the seventh day of January next, at ten o'cock in the forenoon.

And pursuan to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting at the same place, on Tuesday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully submits to the Citizens of the United States, the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An AMERICAN EDITION of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED.

Of which these are the terms:

I. IT shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

☞ *Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain maps of as many of the United States as can be readily procured, executed by the best engravers in the United States.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.——☞ *No advance required.*

IV. The work will be put to press as soon as 700 copies are subscribed for.

V. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

VI. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

Perhaps there is no science more entertaining and useful than geography. It reveals the discoveries of travellers—the remarkable curiosities of all countries, in nature and art—the situation of provinces, cities, towns, villages, rivers, & mountains—in fine, the history, manners, customs, laws, forces, revenues, and government of different nations.

It is an old observation, that "there is not a son or daughter of Adam, but has some concern with geography;" and that a knowledge of this science is indispensable towards the study of history with advantage or satisfaction. Indeed a man unacquainted with it, cannot discourse on the most common newspaper topics of the day without betraying his ignorance.

So much for geography generally. With respect to the present plan, let it suffice to remark, that Guthrie's Geography has been long acknowledged to be the best in the English language: however, the account of America in it has, from obvious reasons, been very erroneous and defective. The errors of former editions will be corrected, and the defects supplied, by gentlemen of abilities, who have engaged to superintend this undertaking, and to avail themselves of all the information that can be procured, to render it the most complete edition extant.

The Printer earnestly solicits the support of his fellow-citizens throughout the United States: and as no deposit is required, and every subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name, if, on trial, he should disapprove of the work, he hopes the friends of science, and of American arts and manufactures, will cheerfully and early patronize this useful work, the greatest and most expensive, probably, ever yet attempted in America, in the typographical line, the Encyclopædia excepted.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1792. (1awtf)

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No.* 34, *between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

To the Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German Newspaper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1792.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

JOHN GOULD,

HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former customers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for sale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to answer the purpose.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any person trying the above, if not found to answer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

A further Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other person, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackson*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greatest part of which said Notes have been paid to said *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the subscribers have the deposition of Mr. *Jasper Mauduit Jackson*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illustrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertised in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a sufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT, ROBERT SCOTT, MAR. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) *Aug.* 1, 1792. (1am9m)

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION,

LYING on the river Delaware, 2½ miles above Trenton, containing 165 acres; whereon is a dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, 36 by 24 feet, having three rooms with fire-places on the lower floor, and four above, one of them with a fireplace; a kitchen adjoining, near to which is a remarkable large spring of excellent water, accommodated with a good spring-house; a barn 36 feet by 26; a waggon, chair and smoke-houses, besides other useful out-buildings; a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit. The farm is well watered, and has a proportion of wood and meadow land, thro' which the road runs that is known by the name of the River Road.

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JOHN MOTT.

Trenton, October, 1792. (1aw4t)

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THE Arrearages of Subscriptions for this Gazette have been for a long time accumulating. The expences of the publication are great and inevitable, and have annually amounted to MUCH MORE *than the receipts for subscriptions; the consequences must be obvious. The Editor has no other resource than those arrearages, to discharge the debts he has been obliged to incur in prosecuting the publication.*

He is therefore necessitated to repeat his application to those who have received subscription money on account of the Gazette, and those who have not paid what is due, to make remittances as soon as possible. On these receipts, the continuation of this Gazette, or the plan of an extensively circulating paper is absolutely suspended.